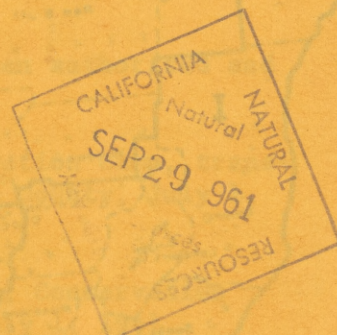


State of
California

DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FORESTRY

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NEWS LETTER



July & August, 1961
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FORESTRY NEWS LETTER

Published monthly in Sacramento for and by Division personnel. Its pages contain current facts, problems, and events relating to Forestry and to the experiences of Division personnel.

F. H. RAYMOND -

STATE FORESTER

**ADMINISTRATIVE
— DISTRICTS —**

- I** NORTH COAST
- II** NORTHERN DISTRICT
- III** SACRAMENTO
- IV** SAN JOAQUIN
- V** CENTRAL COAST
- VI** SOUTHERN DISTRICT

— LEGEND —



DISTRICT HDQS.

— DISTRICT BOUNDARY



COVER PHOTO

Just burned over forest land. It represents the forest fires that blackened an average of 4,000 acres a day in California between June 16 and July 26.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

The following appointments and transfers have been authorized and completed since the last Newsletter was released:

Frederick R. Cain, Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, transferred to Parlin Fork Conservation Camp, Mendocino County, July 1, 1961.

Larry S. Kirton promoted to Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, Mobile I Conservation Camp, Sonoma County, July 1, 1961.

Doyle D. Metheny promoted to Assistant State Forest Ranger, Sonoma Ranger Unit, August 1, 1961.

Kenneth A. Austin appointed Forestry Graduate Trainee, District II Headquarters, Shasta Ranger Unit, July 1, 1961.

Wallace R. Hunt, Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, transferred to Antelope Conservation Camp, Lassen County, July 1, 1961.

Leo R. Stout, Assistant State Forest Ranger, transferred to Shasta Ranger Unit, July 29, 1961.

Stanley L. Moe, Associate State Forest Ranger, transferred to District VI Headquarters, Riverside, August 1, 1961.

Jack T. Skeels, Associate State Forest Ranger, transferred to San Diego Ranger Unit, August 1, 1961.

The following appointment was made in the Sacramento-Administration Office:

Sheila R. Dawson, Intermediate Typist Clerk, Fire Prevention Education Section, August 21, 1961.

JUNE ACTIVITIES

FIRE SUPPRESSION

The month of June was characterized by a record breaking heat wave, the first of the 1961 season, and a moderately severe lightning storm. The abnormal temperatures caused a multitude of fires on both the State and Federal areas, whereas the majority of the lightning activity was confined to the Federal area.

CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF FORESTRY

FIRE ACTIVITY

	<u>JUNE 1961</u>			<u>JUNE 1960</u>		
	<u>Fires</u>	<u>Acres Burned</u>	<u>Damage</u>	<u>Fires</u>	<u>Acres Burned</u>	<u>Damage</u>
Forest and Watershed Fires (Zone I & II)	461	31,923	\$171,185	398	6,371	\$ 124,030
Structural Type Fires (Zone I & II)	209	- - -	323,598	190	- - -	534,915
Rural & Valley Type Fires (Zone III)	849	1,685	464,585	820	1,640	493,484
TOTALS	1,519	33,608	\$959,368	1,408	8,011	\$1,152,429

FIRE CONTROL - COOPERATION

A meeting was held with Military and Civilian Fire Department representatives, of the Fort Ord Complex, and Division of Forestry and U. S. Forest Service, of the Central Coast Area, to discuss cooperative fire control plans for the current season.

The Peninsula Fire Chief's Association, the Division of Forestry and the Palo Alto Fire Department jointly presented a program to the Chiefs and department members of the several city and district fire departments of the San Francisco Peninsula. The integration of these departments that have mutual aid agreements with the Division of Forestry into the over-all control effort, including inter-agency communications was presented and discussed.

A proposed agreement with the Military Department for use of National Guard equipment has been prepared for Military signature.

A meeting was held in Sacramento with the Division of Forestry District Dispatchers and the U. S. Forest Service Zone Dispatchers to discuss dispatch procedure between the two agencies.

FIRE CONTROL (Miscellaneous)

The hot spell during the week of June 11-17 was so intense that all the foliage on the oak trees and brush turned brown in the area around Lake Berryessa. The Division has made arrangements with the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range

Experiment Station in Berkeley to take Aerial photos of the extent of this situation and to also take samples for laboratory test of the moisture content of these fuels.

As a direct result of fireline duty one volunteer and several California Division of Forestry men were injured during June. Very fortunately, no fatalities occurred.

Butte County - 4 injuries

Two by an explosion in a building they were attempting to save. It was suspected dynamite was stored there.

One with burns about the face and hands, plus heat exhaustion and smoke and heat inhalation.

One volunteer (Principal of an Oroville elementary school) was treated at the hospital for an injury to his ankle.

Shasta County - 1 injury

Burns about face and hands.

Fresno County - 3 injuries

One with 2nd and 3rd degree burns on the face, hands and arms.

Two burned lightly on hands and face, one of these also suffered from heat and smoke inhalation.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT - PUBLIC LAW 566

A Division representative assisted Siskiyou County and the Sierra-Cascade District on the reconnaissance survey of the Montague watershed. Results of the study indicate fire protection, range management and forest management should be investigated in developing the watershed work plan.

Representatives of the Fire Control and Forest Management sections met with Chief Darsey of the Division of Soil Conservation relative to a request from DeWitt Nelson, Director of Natural Resources for suggested agenda items for the Department of Agriculture's Soil and Water Conservation Advisory Committee meeting. Chief Darsey will submit a proposal involving the encroachment of farm lands by highways, urbanization, etc., and the need for federal assistance to match local, state or county funds used for comprehensive planning. He also advised that John Barnes, State Conservationist, would probably submit a suggestion for increased federal assistance on the small watershed program.

A Division representative assisted the State Division of Soil Conservation in developing the final watershed work plan for the Escondido and San Gabriel projects in Southern California.

FIRE WEATHER AND FIRE DANGER RATING

The Meteorologist and Fire Danger Coordinator spent part of a day at the Advanced Instruments Corporation inspecting various types of telemetering and automatic weather observation instruments.

Both men also spent part of a day at the Experiment station, in Berkeley, in a discussion of the application of Fire Danger Indexes as guidelines for burning permit issuance and control.

The Meteorologist, the Fire Weather Supervisor of the Redding Fire Weather office and the Fire Danger Coordinator carried out a one-week tour of weather stations in the Sierra-Cascade District. All weather stations in the Tehama, Shasta, Siskiyou and Lassen Ranger units were inspected. Discussion of Fire Danger record keeping and Index computation and compilation was also held with various station observers and office personnel. During the tour a short explanatory session was put on for the Lassen National Forest and Lassen Ranger Unit personnel at Susanville. The session covered methods of computation of the new Ignition and Fire Load Indexes.

The Fire Danger coordinator later spent two days in the Butte Ranger Unit with Redding Fire Weather Office representative inspecting weather stations.

The Meteorologist visited the Oregon State Board of Forestry at Salem, Oregon, to inspect and evaluate their mobile weather unit. The unit is designed to operate on campaign fires and contains various types of radio receiving equipment capable of reproducing almost all types of weather information normally received in a permanent Weather Bureau office. An evaluation and cost study of this unit has been prepared for the Division by the Meteorologist.

The Meteorologist attended several sessions of the American Meteorological Society, held on the U.C. Campus at Davis on June 20, 21 and 22, in conjunction with the 42nd annual meeting of the Pacific Division of the American Association for Science.

The Meteorologist and the Fire Danger Coordinator, in company with a representative from the Redding Fire Weather office, spent a week in Humboldt County inspecting weather stations. Of interest was the station established by Simpson Timber Company in Redwood Creek. This station is quite comparable to Division of Forestry weather stations and is used along with a Division of Forestry Station and a U.S. Forest Service Station to provide the Fire Danger ratings from the North Humboldt and Del Norte Counties coastal areas.

The Meteorologist prepared several general advisory forecasts during periods of greater-than-normal potential fire hazard. These advisories serve as a general weather briefing for the Sacramento Dispatcher and other interested persons.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE - CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF FORESTRY COOPERATION

The U.S. Forest Service and the California Division of Forestry met at the Regional Office in San Francisco to discuss the details of the proposed radio cross monitoring program with Forest Service Fire Control and Communications personnel.

An effort will be made by both agencies to provide as soon as possible radio facilities that will enable all National Forests in the Region and all Division of Forestry Ranger Units contiguous to National Forests to cross monitor each other's radio frequencies.

In the majority of the cases, the cross monitoring will be between the Division of Forestry Ranger Unit Headquarters and the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters.

The State Cooperative allocation to the U.S. Forest Service (Green Book) for Fiscal Year 1961-62 has been rough drafted and is being prepared for distribution.

The acreage figures pertaining to the net acreage of private lands currently being protected by the U.S. Forest Service under contract, have been revised as of July 1, 1961, and are presently being reconciled with the Regional Office, U.S. Forest Service, before distribution to the field.

The U.S. Forest Service portion of the Fire Control Manual Dispatching Directory is presently being revised in line with the many personnel changes that have occurred in Region 5 recently.

FIRE PREVENTION

Final script was developed and filming was completed for the 1961 forest fire prevention motion picture, TV spots and theater trailers by the producer.

Four District level meetings were held with representatives of various railroad companies for discussion of mutual problems involving fire prevention and control. Considerable progress in being made toward preventing fires and reducing acreage burned through these on-the-ground discussions and cooperative efforts. The railroad companies in each instance are very cooperative and receptive to suggestions directed toward reducing incidence and damage from fires.

A meeting was arranged and held where District III and U.S. Forest Service personnel discussed, with representatives of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, problems in fire prevention and control involving electric power lines. This is the first of meetings planned for other areas where this company has electric service.

The Forest Fire Prevention Planning Task Force continued through six days of work during the month to develop a comprehensive state-wide forest fire prevention plan.

TIMBER TAXATION

The report of the joint timber tax study committee, appointed by the Boards of Forestry and Equalization, and composed of members representing those boards and the County Assessors Association and the University of California was submitted to the Board of Forestry on June 15. The committee recommended revised guide lines for determination of maturity of young-growth timber for taxation under Section 12 3/4 which are to be submitted jointly with the Board of Equalization

for review of the Attorney General. The report also recommended that the Attorney General render an opinion on the interpretation of Section 12 3/4 on two points; 1) whether residual timber after logging is exempt like young-growth, and 2) whether exemptions can be applied to the third and successive crops of timber as in the case of the second crop.

FOREST PRACTICE

The amended Forest Practice Rules for the Coast Range Pine and Fir Forest District were approved and adopted by the Board of Forestry on June 15 at a public hearing held by the Board in Sacramento following publication of the proposed amendments in each county within the boundaries of the Forest District as required by law. The amended Rules were filed with the Secretary of State on June 20 and become effective on July 20, 1961. In general, the Rules were amended to conform to the Forest Practice Act as amended by the State Legislature in 1957, to meet changing conditions and to improve their enforcement.

STATE FORESTS

Two timber sales from State Forests were awarded during June and four sales that had been extended into the spring logging season were completed.

Lorenz Lumber Company of Burney was awarded a sale of 4.8 million feet of timber from Latour State Forest in Shasta County. Bids were opened on June 1. Expected revenue for this sale from the high bidder is \$89,450.

A sale of 11.7 million board feet of timber was awarded to Bojock Lumber Company from the Jackson State Forest in Mendocino County. Bojock was the sole bidder on this sale which will return about \$265,771.

John Lampe and Claude Cranmer successfully completed timber sales on the Mountain Home State Forest. Lampe logged 2.249 million feet of timber valued at \$42,379.79 during the course of this sale. This sale was one of the regular sales at Mountain Home Forest as the Wishon Fork of the Tule River Basin timber holdings are developed. Cranmer successfully logged 924 thousand board feet of timber valued at \$7,378.10. This sale was a special sale of timber cut preparatory to campground construction and also timber from a power line right of way clearing.

The Durable Fir Lumber and Plywood Company and Al Thrasher Lumber Company both of Calpella completed timber sales on the Jackson State Forest. Durable Fir Lumber and Plywood Company cut and removed 9,276,340 board feet of old growth fir and redwood timber from James Creek valued at \$320,497.54. Al Thrasher Lumber Company logged 12,959,320 board feet of old growth timber in the North Fork of Big River and paid the State \$481,438.74.

Delivery was received on finished negatives and prints for new aerial photography of the Mountain Home State Forest in Tulare County. Bay Area Aerial Survey was the contractor for this job. The new photos at a scale of 1 inch equals 1,000 feet will aid immeasurably in the management of the Forest by saving much field reconnaissance work in both timber and recreation management.

PEST CONTROL

The status of the Division's blister rust control program was presented to the Board of Forestry in Sacramento on June 15. The Board renewed its blister rust control policy for an indefinite time. The policy provides that the State assume full cost of control on its own lands and control costs on private land be borne 50% by the State and 50% from other sources. The private landowner is encouraged to contribute 25% of the costs. The policy also establishes control zones and standards of control are subject to State approval.

White pine blister rust is caused by a fungus introduced from Europe about 1900. The fungus attacks only white pine which includes sugar pine, the host tree in California. The disease requires an alternate host plant, gooseberries and currants, for its existence. It cannot spread from pine to pine but must pass through a stage on Ribes. Control can be accomplished by destroying the alternate host. The rust is now present from Tuolumne County northward in the Sierra Nevada and northward from Sonoma County in the Coast Range. The acreage now in commercial sugar pine management areas is 468,743 acres, while the total commercial sugar pine acreage in the state amounts to 1.65 million acres. About 45% is in State and private ownership. Some \$2,365,074 of State and private effort have been expended from 1941 through 1959-60 fiscal year with the federal government investing an additional \$2,957,898 in control on State and private lands for a total of \$5,322,972.

Status of control on State and private land indicates that more than two-thirds of the over-all job is done. Of the 219,249 acres of non-federal land in control zones, 179,505 acres have received initial treatment, 70,090 acres are on a maintenance basis, and 39,744 acres remain unworked. It is estimated the total additional cost to place the state and private lands on a maintenance basis is \$2,370,000. The annual level of total control expenditures runs from \$160,000 at present to a \$98,000 level by 1980 when the job would be completed. It is presumed that at least half the costs will come from state and private sources.

A revision of the blister rust control program was adopted in 1960. This involves the deferring of all Ribes eradication south of the Merced River (embracing Mariposa, Madera, Fresno and Tulare Counties) and a careful reappraisal of the standards of Ribes suppression in Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador and El Dorado Counties. The new standards should substantially lower the level of control effort. This revision is based upon 1) the evidence is strong that blister rust has encountered limiting biological and climatic factors in the central part of the state; 2) a supplementary method of control permitting the saving of infected trees through the application of antibiotics, principally Acti-dione, is now being developed for sugar pine.

SERVICE FORESTRY

The California Christmas Tree Growers Association held its annual spring meeting and field trip in the Quincy, Plumas County area June 16 and 17. An indoor meeting the afternoon of the 16th and a banquet that night were held at the Plumas County Fairgrounds in Quincy. The entire program was arranged by Division service foresters of the Sierra-Cascade District and the local farm advisor's office. Subjects of the afternoon meeting were devoted to management of artificial and natural stands of Christmas trees. Panel members for the discussions represented the Division, the University of California School of Forestry, University of

California at Davis, the farm advisor's office in Santa Cruz and the University of California Extension Forester's office in Berkeley. The field trip the following day included visits to several natural stands of young white fir being managed for Christmas trees and two areas planted to Christmas tree species. All were on private land. Some 120 members of the Association attended.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT

Eighteen head of cattle were weighed and placed in the two experimental pastures for the second season of grazing on the Cascade Range Study in Sonoma County. Twenty sample plots in each pasture were clipped and the forage air-dried and weighed to determine total forage production. Composition of the vegetation was determined by a line transect survey of the pastures. The Cascade Range Study is a co-operative project between the California Division of Forestry and the Agricultural Extension Service of Sonoma County to demonstrate methods and results of improving brush covered ranges.

Plans were made for further operations to control re-sprouting brush on the Backbone Range Study in Shasta County. The area will be treated with a Marden Brush Cutter during August, and sprayed with a chemical herbicide in the spring of 1962.

SOIL-VEGETATION SURVEY

Plans for beginning soil-vegetation survey work in the upland portions of Sonoma County during the fall of 1961 were outlined to the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors on June 27. This work will be co-ordinated with the soil survey of agricultural lands being conducted by the Soil Conservation Service, and will result in a soil survey of the entire county.

JULY ACTIVITIES

FIRE SUPPRESSION

During the month of July, the Division of Forestry experienced 763 forest fires that burned 126,624 acres on lands that are the Division's primary responsibility (Zones I & II). A review of the records reveals that both of these figures are the highest on record in comparison with corresponding periods during the past 15 years.

For comparison purposes, the 10-year average (1951-60) for incidence is 528 fires. This year's figures are 44.5% above that average, and the previous high occurred in 1959 when there were 737 fires. The 10-year average (1951-60) for acreage burned is 32,722. This year's figures are 287% above average and the previous high was in 1954 when 76,854 acres were burned.

The Harlow fire, the largest during the month, started on July 10th at 10:20 A.M. when the Green Mountain Lookout reported a smoke in the Mariposa Ranger Unit. This little smoke eventually turned out to be 41,000 acres that burned in Mariposa and Madera Counties. On July the 11th the fire burned 19,000 acres in two hours, sweeping through the communities of Ahwahnee and Nipinnawassee. Two local persons lost their lives when their automobile was caught on the Roundhouse Road. The fire was contained on July 15th at 10:00 P.M.

Listed below, by date, Ranger Unit, acreage burned, cover type, are the major fires (300 acres or more) that occurred during July:

- July 8 - Napa-Yolo - 1,160 acres of brush and grass.
Napa-Yolo - 350 acres of woodland.
- July 9 - Calaveras - Tuolumne - 29,237 (15,600 acres in Calaveras and 13,637 acres in Tuolumne) woodland and brush.
San Benito - 400 acres of brush and grass.
- July 10 - Mariposa - Madera - 41,000 acres of timber, woodland, and brush (4,500 acres in Mariposa and 36,500 acres in Madera).
- July 11 - Santa Clara - Contra Costa - 910 acres of woodland and grass.
- July 12 - Santa Clara - 20,000 acres of brush and grass.
- July 13 - Tehama - 6,227 acres of grass.
Santa Clara - Contra Costa - 1,925 acres of woodland and grass.
- July 15 - El Dorado - 315 acres of brush and grass.
Santa Clara--Contra Costa - 1,300 acres of woodland, brush and grass.
- July 17 - Mendocino - 450 acres of woodland, brush and grass.
- July 18 - Fresno - 300 acres of grass.
Santa Clara - 8,600 acres of timber and brush.
Santa Clara - 500 acres of grass.
- July 19 - Amador - 4,644 acres of grass.
Amador - 1,375 acres of woodland, brush and grass.
- July 20 - Nevada-Yuba - 374 acres of brush and grass.
San Luis Obispo - 600 acres of woodland and brush.
- July 22 - Amador - 300 acres of grass.
Calaveras - 800 acres of grass.
- July 24 - Lake-Colusa - 700 acres of grass and grain.
- July 25 - Tuolumne - 1,970 acres of timber, woodland, and brush.
- July 27 - Butte - 500 acres of woodland and grass.
- July 28 - Tehama - 300 acres of grain.
Nevada-Yuba - 975 acres of woodland.

FIRE CONTROL - MISCELLANEOUS

A meeting of various Fire Chiefs of Sacramento County was held on July 23 to plan for a Regional Safety Conference for the Sacramento area of all fire fighting and fire prevention agencies. This meeting will be held during December as part of the Governor's Safety Conference.

FIRE CONTROL - ODDITIES

The Plumas National Forest reports that Bernie, the Beaver, who has had little dam building success in blocking the Feather River, turned his teeth to other endeavors and started a forest fire by dropping a 60 ft. Douglas fir tree across a 44,000 volt power line.

Plumas National Forest crews, who put out the half acre blaze, said Bernie fell four other trees before scoring a bulls-eye on the power line.

Napa Ranger Unit reports that a buzzard caused a one acre fire when the bird alighted on a power line just outside the city of St. Helena, thereby causing a big flash and the sparks cascaded to the ground. The sparks ignited the brush below. The buzzard - - - shocked to death.

FOREST FIRE WEATHER SUMMARY FOR MONTH OF JULY

The month of July was consistently at or above normal temperatures throughout the whole State except for the extreme North and South coast where it was normal or below. The only two breaks in the month of heat were the first few days of the month and during the last week.

The first week was nearly normal, but only because the cool weather the first part of the week was offset by hot the latter half. The second week was above normal with a brief cooling period at mid-week when the only large thunder storm outbreak of the month occurred. The third week was another abnormally warm one. The entire State was above normal except the extreme northeast corner. In the Central Valley temperatures were as much as 10 degrees above normal for the weekly average. During the fourth week cooling took place along the coast and in the Delta region but much of the interior portion remained above normal.

Sacramento had the fourth warmest July on record. Average daily maximum was 95 and average daily minimum 61. Temperature exceeded 105 five times during the month.

There were traces of precipitation at many points in the State but only in the Yosemite Valley and around Mt. Shasta were there measureable amounts.

FIRE PROTECTION: STATE-COUNTY COOPERATION

The Northern California Fireman's Association meeting held in Ukiah on June 2, 3 and 4th, was attended by three Division of Forestry representatives. Legislation pertaining to the fire services in general and of interest to the Division of Forestry was discussed during the meeting.

Rangers Springer and Dunwoody and Assistant Ranger Rea attended a meeting of the Del Norte County Fireman's Association which was called by that association to discuss matters pertaining to the Division of Forestry's responsibility in Zones I and II areas (that are within the Boundaries of Fire Protection Districts).

Representatives of the Division of Forestry from the North Coast District, Sonoma Ranger Unit and the State Forester's office attended a meeting in Santa Rosa, where some 65 local residents gathered to discuss matters pertaining to the formation of a fire protection district.

Numerous representatives from the State Forester's office met for a day and a half with District and Ranger Unit personnel of the Central Coast District to review contract agreements and to discuss numerous aspects pertaining to contractual fire services.

Division representatives attended a California Disaster Office, Region II, meeting of area fire chiefs which was held to elect a Regional Fire Chief. Mr. C. E. Green the fire coordinator of Solano County was elected as the Regional Area Fire Chief. Mr. Green replaces Chief George Magee of Santa Rosa who retired from the fire services.

FIRE PREVENTION

The 1961 production of motion picture spots and trailers for television and motion picture theater use was completed and prints distributed throughout the State.

Poster materials for 4' x 8' roadside signs were received from the vendor and distributed to the Districts.

Field personnel either displayed or were preparing exhibits for District and County Fairs in many Ranger Units.

Arrangements were made and several conferences were held with Railroad and Electric Power Line Company representatives, where field or on-the-spot personnel of the companies discussed mutual fire prevention and control problems with Division and U. S. Forest Service field personnel.

All field Fire Prevention Officers and their assistants met for a law enforcement training session presented by Sacramento Staff officers.

Plans for the Division's exhibit at the State Fair were made and preliminary work started.

FOREST PRACTICE ACT

Two reports expressing dissatisfaction with the Forest Practice Act were received from outside organizations in July. One is from the Sierra Club and the other from the Isaak Walton League. Comments and corrections were submitted to the authors. Both reports are scheduled to be published by these organizations.

INCENDIARY FIRES

Frank Rome, 21, and Sterling Long 18, of Covelo, Mendocino County, charged with the felonious setting of grass and brush fires in Mendocino County were today (July 27, 1961) placed on probation for a period of five years and each of them was required to pay a fine of \$500.00 by Ukiah Superior Court Judge Wayne P. Burke.

Rome and Long were observed by citizens starting several fires near Covelo. Sheriff Reno Bartolomie and Deputy Sheriff Herb Goss cooperating with State and Federal Forest Officers apprehended them near the scene of the fire.

They were charged with violating Section 600.5 of the Penal Code which makes the setting of fire to grass, timber or brush-covered land belonging to others a felony punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than one year, nor more than ten years.

Judge Burke, in passing judgment told Rome and Long that he was seriously concerned, not only with the possible destruction of timber and grazing land such fires could inflict, but that he was mindful of the toll of human life such fires had taken in the past few years. Particularly citing the fire in Glenn County, July 10, 1953, which took 15 human lives and the recent fire in Madera County which took two lives.

He pointed out that there are many vacationing people in forest areas who would not know how to take care or protect themselves if trapped by fire and that if the fires defendants set, had not been promptly extinguished by splendid citizens mindful of their duty, it was quite possible that someone could have been killed or badly burned by them.

Judge Burke warned both defendants that he would deal severely with them if they violated any of the terms of their probation or failed to comply with the probation officers program.

PENNY PINES-PROGRAM LARGEST IN ITS HISTORY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1960-61

This program raced ahead of itself in the biggest year of its life this year. Started in 1941 by the Sportswomen's Association of San Francisco it is now a statewide reforestation program sponsored jointly by the Forest Service, women's clubs, men's service clubs, schools throughout the State, Boy and Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, and many conservation minded groups and individuals. It has now become the special project of the Associated Sportsmen of California and its auxiliary groups. The total receipts from July 1, 1960 to July 1, 1961 is over \$12,000. During the 20 years the program has been in existence \$48,350.00 has been turned in to the planting funds of 12 of the 17 National Forests in California. Almost half of the amount collected in the past year has been sent in by groups in southern California and has been allotted to two southern forests, the Angeles and Cleveland for watershed and recreation planting. Large amounts were received following last year's Donner Ridge fire and were sent to the Tahoe Forest. All forests which have plantations have signs prominently placed listing the donor groups.

California Log, July 15, 1961

NEW FORESTRY AND WILD LAND FIRE PROTECTION PROGRAM FOR THE STATE OF UTAH

On July 1, a new Forestry and Wild Land Fire Protection Program for the state of Utah became effective. The provisions of this new law made some changes in the organization of the State Department of Forestry and Fire Control. The new law established the position of State Forester, eliminating the former Chief Forester-Firewarden. Mr. J. Whitney Floyd, who has been the Chief Forester-Firewarden for the past 19 years, will now be a member of the Board.

Mr. Paul L. Sjoblom has been appointed State Forester. Kindly direct all correspondence and any other business to Mr. Sjoblom, at Utah Department of Forestry and Fire Control, 525 West 13th South, Salt Lake City 15, Utah.

HISTORY OF LUMBER INDUSTRY IN WEST BEGINS IN SONOMA COUNTY, by Raymond Clar

The first lumbermen of California were, of course, the native Indians who used wood for bows, arrows, dugout canoes and rude shelters. The early Spanish settlers used relatively little lumber although they did bring whipsaws for the purpose of ripsawing boards from logs by hand. It was notable, however, that the majority of the so-called Anglo immigrants prior to the American Conquest of 1846 seemed to turn to lumber production as an obvious business opportunity. Only in the San Gabriel Range of Southern California did the Mexican Californians personally become engaged in producing lumber by hand-sawing. Except for this, and a little cutting in the mountains around Santa Barbara and San Diego to secure structural beams for churches and adobe houses, the principal lumbering took place in the coastal redwood forests from the Sur River to Fort Ross.

During the 1830's such men as Monterey merchant Thomas O. Larkin and his half-brother Captain John B. Cooper were intensively engaged in producing handmade redwood lumber for local use and shipment to South America and the Sandwich (Hawaiian) Islands. And prior to their departure from Ross in 1841, the Russians were fabricating many wood materials (including four small ships) for their own use in the vicinity of Ross and Bodega. However, they had no sawmill and not even saws, strange as it may seem.

Quite certainly the first powered saw west of the Rocky Mountains was installed at Mission San Gabriel in 1824 by a Yankee named Chapman. There he built a water-powered saw and grist mill for local use.

A decade later, in 1834, John Cooper established the second known power mill, and the first commercial sawmill in California on the wild frontier on the south bank of Mark West Creek at the eastern edge of present Mirabel Park. He built a dam for his mill pond about where the present highway junction is situated. Why he invested so much so far from tidewater is difficult to understand. There was not a single freight wagon in all California then, except the wooden ox carts.

Indians in that vicinity were tough fighting men. A year earlier they had given Vallejo a rough battle at the spot.

It seems quite likely that Vallejo, whose sister Encarnacion was married to Cooper, had persuaded the sea merchant-lumberman to establish his mill as a buffer to the Russians. Vallejo was sure that the latter had designs on the Santa Rosa Valley. At any rate, Cooper's mill was washed away in the river floods of 1840-41.

In the course of another decade three or four additional water-power mills were constructed in the Santa Cruz redwoods, and one was built near San Bernardino by the French vintners, Louis Vignes and Pierre Sansevain.

In 1843 a Yankee sea captain named Stephen Smith imported and operated the first steam mill in California (and the entire West, undoubtedly) where the little village of Bodega is situated. This plant milled both flour and redwood lumber. Thus Sonoma County may claim both the first water and first steam commercial sawmills established in California.

The first timber cutting was done by John Sutter's men with hand tools along the central Sierra front probably as early as 1841. And, of course, James Marshall built for Sutter the first powered mill in the entire Sierra Nevada Range at the famous Coloma gold discovery site in 1847.

All of the early water mills operated an "up and down" rip saw in a wooden frame. However, it was not long before the Americans brought in circular saws. In fact, portable mule-powered circular saw devices were probably imported before the American Conquest. There appears to have been such a combination shingle and flour mill in Yerba Buena (San Francisco) as early as 1841. By 1849 several circular saws were installed in substantial water or steam mills along the Sierra front and in Marin County.

With the discovery of gold and the subsequent mass immigration there was naturally a great demand for lumber. This gave great impetus to lumbering in Oregon and Washington as well as within California. Little water and steam mills sprang up along the Sierra front and in the redwoods. In the early 1850's several rather large plants were installed along the coast as far north as Eureka essentially because of the opportunity to transport the finished lumber products by sea. There was no inland road system at this time.

Transportation methods for sawlogs and lumber has always been of utmost importance in the economics of lumber harvesting. At first, oxen and horses were used to haul logs. Then steam "donkeys" and cable rigging were developed. At the close of the first World War trucks and tractors moved into the woods. Very few logs were "driven" down our rivers, but California lumbermen did construct hundreds of miles of flumes and ditches, as well as many miles of logging railroads, to transport logs and lumber.

By the time of the Civil War there were 167 steam and 162 water power sawmills cutting 166 million board feet of lumber and 28 million shingles annually in California. Twenty years later this production had doubled, and it increased to a somewhat stable level of approximately two billion feet annually prior to the second World War. Thereafter, increased population and improved methods of wood utilization have raised the annual production to 5 or 6 billion board feet annually during the 1950's. Much of this is cut from second-growth timber on lands where the virgin forest was logged 50 to 100 years ago.

The Guerneville Times, Guerneville,
California, August 23, 1961

ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR WILLIAM E. MURRAY TRANSFERS FROM THE TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST
IN NEVADA TO THE REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE FOREST SERVICE IN SAN FRANCISCO

Regional Forester Chas. A. Connaughton of the U.S. Forest Service announced today the transfer of Assistant Supervisor William E. Murray from the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada to the Regional Office of the Forest Service in San Francisco. Mr. Murray will be promoted to Chief of the Branch of Cooperative Watershed Management and Flood Control in the California Region's Division of Watershed Management on August 20.

Murray graduated in forestry from Utah State University in 1941, entered the Navy in 1943 and served as a Lieutenant on motor torpedo boats in the South Pacific during World War II.

He has worked for the Forest Service in Utah, Wyoming, and northern Idaho. He was district ranger on the Sawtooth National Forest and fire control officer on the Boise National Forest in Idaho. He has been assistant supervisor of the Toiyabe National Forest since 1960.

Mr. Murray belongs to several professional forestry organizations. He and his wife, Cleo, have been active in many civic groups. The Murrays, their son, Kenneth, and daughters, Carol, Janet and Colleen, will move to San Francisco in early September. He will be working with the State Forester, County Flood Control districts, and other agencies in a program of growing importance; managing small watersheds and preventing floods.

DEE WILLIAM ADAMS, DECEASED

Old timers in the Division will be saddened to learn of the death of Dee William Adams, 78, Forest Firefighter Foreman, retired.

Dee, a native of Felton, Santa Cruz County, first came to the Division of Forestry in July, 1940 as a Forest Fire Lookout in Santa Cruz County.

In December, 1941 he was transferred to Santa Clara County as an Aircraft Warning Observer and Lookout and served in that capacity until December, 1943.

In January, 1944 he was promoted to Forest Firefighter Foreman and held that position to the time of his retirement on March 31, 1950.

After his retirement, Dee lived in Klamath Falls, Oregon and later moved to Redding, California where he lived until the time of his death on July 29, 1961.

Dee was a quiet and gentle man and a devoted and loyal employee. He possessed the vigor and physical stamina of men half his age and his crews were always found where the smoke was the thickest and the going the roughest.

His wife, Isabelle, survives him.

EL DORADO RANGER UNIT

K.K.K. in El Dorado County? 'Fraid so - with the birth of a fine new baby girl, Kim, to join Keith and Karen as a new member of our dispatcher-family, the Vern Cassells.

Last month the El Dorado County Firemen's Association held its first annual field day consisting of all types of competitive fire department drills and followed by a picnic. Our local CDF's Foremen Don Davis and John McClelland with Driver Terry Sproul and firefighter Ed Row came home with the trophy - winning all but the make-and-break . . . the reason? We were the only team running with boots on!

Have you seen the "FIREFLY?" It's really hard to miss - day or night. The Iron Mine Conservation Camp, after many tedious hours of work, delivered our Mt. Danaher Dodge Fire Truck painted completely with an experimental fluorescent paint similar to aircraft "Day-Glo." This extremely brilliant red-orange color is strikingly visible in congested traffic, poor light, and in dense cover.

The materials alone cost \$142.20 and 10 different coats were applied: a primer, a bleeder seal, one white coat, three coats of DuPont Pyralux color and four coats of clear lacquer. The question now is - How long will it hold its color?

In June El Dorado and Division Headquarters personnel conducted preliminary field tests of what may be the fire fighting vehicle of the future, a Michigan Exploration Tractor Model 75 PC - nicknamed "The Thing." It resembles a Turn-a-pull having a single axle tractor coupled to a single axle trailer, all-wheel-drive with single wheels and large 15x34 rubber tires. With Asst. Ranger Berger at the helm this unit amazed even the factory representatives with its ability to crash through extremely heavy brush, over rocks that would stop any dozer and up a 43% slope. The top road speed unladen is 38 MPH. We hope to test a modified version of this machine in the future which will have a larger engine, a cooler cab for the operator, and metal reinforced tires. Our equipment engineers envision this unit as a 1,000 gallon fire truck.

Jack D. Burke, State Forest Ranger

KINGS COUNTY

Two of our drivers made the State grade - Stephen Dibble, who will work with Tulare County, and George Mathews, who is scheduled for Fresno County.

Pleas of guilty to charges of burning without a permit, not having adequate covering and clearing for a burning barrel, resulted in fines of \$25 each to two persons as well as court costs.

Following the commissioning of the Lemoore Naval Air Station, the population growth in Kings County is on its way. The county has given its new navy neighbors a 21 gun salute welcome.

Members of the Kings unit have been on the state fire lines during the recent District IV forest fires. Along with the rest of you, fires in our county are keeping us on the double. Nothing unusual, only more of them.

I know we have many things in common and I am sure we have at least one single thought - mercury, go down!

Florence P. Appell, Dispatcher-Clerk

LETTER TO RANGER BRITTON, SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Please accept the grateful thanks of my husband, myself and the other residents of the Twin Creeks area for all the efforts put forth in our behalf during the recent forest fire threat to our homes.

It was most gratifying to have the protection and do you know we really missed the "copter" when it left to take up a patrol elsewhere.

Along with the men of your department we would like to thank those of the California Prison System but am not sure of the proper channels for doing so. These men also worked long hard hours in rough country and we are grateful for all they did.

We would like to see permanent maintenance of these fire trails now that the initial work has been done.

Again our thanks to you and your men, as well as the outside fire-fighters that came in to help. We are all very glad to be able to return to our homes.

s/Dorothy Perpoli, Twin Creeks Resort,
Almaden

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SANTA CLARA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

WHEREAS, for the past several weeks the County of Santa Clara has suffered the most severe forest fire in its entire history, which fire destroyed thousands of acres of priceless timberland as well as homes and other structures, and threatened the lives of many of the County's citizens; and

WHEREAS, that fire was only brought under control through the valiant efforts of many men and organizations who for hours on end risked their personal safety in order to protect the lives and property of their fellow citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors wishes to praise and commend these persons and organizations for their outstanding work in this regard;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, does hereby praise and commend those hundreds of persons who devoted their time and energies to the suppression of this deadly and destructive forest fire, including, without being limited to, the County Executive, Director of Public Works and the members of his department, and particularly the cat skimmers of that department and of the Santa Clara Water Conservation District engaged in the fire fighting, the Chief of the Central Fire Protection District and members of his department, the Sheriff and members of his staff, the Director of Communications, County Fire Marshal and members of his staff, State Forester and members of the State Forestry Service, and County and State prisoners.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, this 24th day of July, 1961, by the following vote:

AYES: Supervisors, Levin Della Maggiore Hubbard Mehrkens Weichert

NOES: Supervisors, None

ABSENT: Supervisors, None

s/Ed R. Lewis
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors
ATTEST: Jean Pullan, Clerk of the
Board of Supervisors
s/ Jean Pullan

LETTER TO RANGER FENLON, SAN DIEGO COUNTY

I take pleasure in complimenting your fast and efficient service.

Last Tuesday night, we had a huge fire on an old tree near the house; and within 14 minutes from my phone call, your Valley Center Crew #1 headed by Dale A. Barcia was on the job. Moreover, they efficiently controlled and extinguished the huge conflagration.

Consequently, I want to go on record to compliment Mr. Barcia and his crew, and your service in general, and to extend my sincere appreciation.

s/Irving Salomon, Rancho Lilac,
Escondido, California



LETTER TO HONORABLE SENATOR, SAN FRANCISCO

I have pleasure in acknowledging your letter of the 10th inst.

Last Tuesday night, we had a very fine dinner at the home of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Jones, and were very much interested in the conversation. The Hon. Mr. Jones is a very fine man, and we were very much interested in the conversation. The Hon. Mr. Jones is a very fine man, and we were very much interested in the conversation.

Very respectfully,
J. P. Jones

San Francisco, California